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SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1906.

Making an Issue.

The Hon. William Peters Hepburn is loaded up with a speech on the tariff question, by which it is understood he will demonstrate the dangers of interference with present tariff schedules. The Iowa stand-patter would have talked this week but for the conviction that he couldn't get into the newspapers in competition with the San Francisco calamity. So he postponed it till such time as an audience could be reasonably assured.

Colonel Hepburn is very likely the ablest of the stand-patters in the House, and his speech is expected to be a great campaign document. So much significance is attached to it, indeed, that it is stated that John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader, will reply to it with a tariff revision address that will be designed for similar circulation as a campaign keynote. Thus there is apparently better prospect of getting the tariff question into a position where something like an issue may be made on it. Both sides are determined to stand on it; the stand-pat Republicans in the conviction that their party will, after all, go solidly with them, and the revision Democrats in the firm belief that Republican disaffection is serious enough to divide the party.

It will be a good thing to have a real "paramount" developed before Congress adjourns. The tariff is going to be much at the front for a long time to come, and nothing will so much help to get a decision as to what the country really wants done with it as to get the two big parties lined up squarely. There is no issue on railroad rates, and if the tariff isn't made the line of schism the Democrats stand serious chances of going into a fight without an issue. The House stand-patters are to be credited with earnest efforts, however, to give their opponents the only thing they need.

Much Yet to Learn.

How very little the world knows of seismic science is indicated by the fact that the hypotheses of scholars have been more or less revolutionized by close observation of almost every great disaster of the kind since the Lisbon earthquake. The horror of Wednesday apparently is to be no exception. The shock was recorded at practically the same moment of actual time in San Francisco, Washington, and Vienna, covering nearly a third the circuit of the world.

This would seem to prove that it did not start at some point in the interior of the earth below San Francisco and travel in a wave of undulation through the crust of the earth; for the journey would have taken a long time, as other earthquake tremors have been timed. In this case, it would seem, the shock must have been produced at some point approximately equidistant from the three points indicated, and there is only one place thus equidistant—the center of the earth. This hypothesis has been rejected heretofore by science, the most generally accepted theory of earthquakes being that the cooling and contracting process in the interior of the planet causes big landslides, if they may be so called, and these make themselves felt on the outer periphery. But the theory of a molten interior has not been satisfactorily reconciled to the known facts about the comparative weight of the solid outer crust and the interior.

Apparently we shall not know much about this question till somebody endows the project of that enthusiastic scientist who wants to have a hole ten miles deep dug into the crust, just to see what's down there.

A Loss to Science.

Among the minor disasters of the day, but none the less real and pitiable in its result on a certain phase of human activity, is the accident that killed Prof. Curie, the distinguished scientist, in Paris, on Thursday. The world best knew Prof. Curie as the discoverer, with his scarcely less eminent wife, of the new metal, radium, which has already proven its value in many ways.

The loss of the man who best of all living knew its secrets is a calamity to the race. What further discoveries he might have made as to radium and its use no one can tell, but it is probable that his work in the field had by no means ceased, and there was always the chance that he would suddenly hit upon some easy

method of producing the metal that would bring its cost down to a reasonable and helpful figure.

The death of a discoverer is always regrettable; all the more when it is the result of accident and when the scientist's life work is by no means completed. To Mme. Curie is left the task of going on with her husband's career, and it is well for the world that she is so admirably equipped for the burden. She will, meantime, have the sympathy of Christendom in the loss of one who was so truly and happily her working partner.

In the Hands of the Senate.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill has now passed the House, shorn of most of its progressiveness. It did not provide many extra allowances. With the exception of the hospital for indigent consumptives and a lesser number of new school buildings than the authorities had asked, it was a mark-time sort of a measure at best.

Now two of its most commendable features have been taken from it. Both were plainly new legislation. Not only were both subject to a point of order, but both should have originated in the Committee on the District of Columbia. Nevertheless it is mightily unfortunate that the good carried in both provisions—the assessment of part of the extra cost of the Anacostia bridge against the railroad, whose track necessitates that cost, and the purchase of water meters for the substitution of a measured water service in lieu of the present assessment service—must be denied the District.

A great deal of advantage to the District will be written into this bill by the Senate. Among other things, that body can be relied upon to safeguard increased pay for the teachers; to give careful attention to statements in behalf of the policemen and firemen; to consider calmly the need for the changes in the methods of taxation suggested, but not reported, by Mr. Gillette in the House, and otherwise to adjust the budget to the District's needs and the District's means.

As the bill was reported to the House it was not particularly a good bill. As it has passed the House it is still less a good bill. But in either form it is vastly better than some other recent District appropriation acts and it is still subject to revision by the Senate. The District will yet find the Congressional attitude toward the Capital, as revealed in this year's allowances, reasonable and far-sighted.

Where America Fails.

Attorney General Moody found occasion, in the course of a recent hearing by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to indicate the probable growth of the Department of Justice. In that connection he made the following statement, which must appeal to every reader of these columns as worth the most serious attention:

If Congress provides, as I think it should, a method for the supervision of our Federal prisoners, with a view to their release when conditions come which call for their release, conditions which do not call for either a pardon or a commutation, but on account of a commutation, or punishment of crime, call for some supervision of the convict after he gets into jail.

We are archaic in our treatment of criminals. We are behind all other civilized jurisdictions. I doubt if there is any State in the Union that has not some method of dealing with criminals after they are convicted with a view to their reformation, with a view to their release when conditions come which call for their release, conditions which do not call for either a pardon or a commutation, but on account of a commutation, or punishment of crime, call for some supervision of the convict after he gets into jail.

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The Democratic Senatorial caucus seems to have reached no conclusion or agreement of any sort as to the rate bill. It is perhaps as well that anything like an effort to lug partisanship into the consideration of this question has failed. It is a question for statesmanship and economic wisdom, not for party politics.

With the Democrats agreed to disagree, it would seem to be a question whether the Aldrich broad review element or the Dilliver-Long limited review faction will succeed in securing the necessary accession of Democratic votes to give it the majority.

SOME OF THESE DAYS.

Some of these days all the skies will be brighter—
Some of these days all the burdens will be lighter.
Hearts will be happier—souls will be whiter—
Some of these days!

Some of these days in the desert springing—
Fountains shall flash while the joy bells are ringing.
And the world with its sweetest of birds shall go singing—
Some of these days!

Some of these days! Let us bear with our sorrow—
Faith in the future—its light we may borrow—
There will be joy in the golden tomorrow—
Some of these days!

CANNON SATISFIED WITH THREE TERMS

May Want to Fix This As Speakership Limit.

PRESIDENTIAL CHANCES

Burton, Tawney, Hepburn, and Sherman Mentioned as Possible Successors to "Uncle Joe."

The future of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, and, indeed, the future of the Speakership of the House, have been the subject of comment lately, incident to the report that in political circles the Speaker will not be a candidate for the Speakership after the next—the Sixtyeth—Congress.

There does not seem to be any positive confirmation of the statement that the Speaker will not ask more than three terms as Speaker. In modern times at least, nobody has been Speaker more than three times, and it is said to be the ambition of the present Speaker to establish the precedent of limiting service in that capacity to this period, by enabling himself to decline a fourth term.

It is suggested by some that the Speaker is willing, after three terms, to go back on the floor as a plain member of the House. The more common rumor, however, is that after the next term as Speaker he is willing to retire from the House.

Kills a Boom.

He will be seventy years old on May 7, and he recently remarked to a friend who was discussing his Presidential boom that he is too old for President; that the country is not going to nominate and elect Presidents who would be seventy-three years old at the time of taking the office.

Notwithstanding this disclaimer, it is common understanding that the Speaker is rather interested in his Presidential boom. He is a decidedly vigorous man for his years, and is not old enough today to be out of the running. To large and influential conservative interests he looks extremely good as a Presidential possibility.

The story that he considers retirement from the chair of authority is taken seriously enough by his colleagues to have been made the basis for some Speakership movements.

Possible Successors.

Burton of Ohio, Tawney of Minnesota, Sherman of New York, and Hepburn of Iowa are already talked of as being rather more than willing to be considered in connection with the Speakership. Sherman has been made chairman of the Republican Congressional campaign committee, and it is gossiped that if he makes a successful campaign it will add immensely to his strength as a Speakership figure.

When Henderson was elected Speaker the first time, Sherman was the man around whom the Eastern element clung to the last as against the Western. Nobody accused Mr. Sherman of having taken the chairmanship directly in mind; but the possibilities of the combination are so obvious that they do not escape consideration.

Burton is one of the independent figures in the House. He was talked about last fall before Congress met, in connection with the story that there was protest against Speaker Cannon on the ground that Cannon was too dictatorial. Mr. Burton is very strong in his Cleveland district, and nobody will beat him so long as he wants to come back, according to Ohioans.

Tawney is at the head of the great Committee on Appropriations and vice chairman of the Congressional campaign committee. He has ambitions and has been quite successful with his committee. Hepburn is liked by the element that protests against the present rules.

Yellowstone Geysers Pouring Out Lava May Turn Into Volcanoes and Destroy the Surrounding Country, According to Report.

DENVER, Col., April 21.—At Hot Springs, Col., the sulphur springs have always had heat of 60 degrees have increased to 100 degrees and are getting hotter. The residents fear that the hot steam will overflow the town and are fleeing for their lives.

Reports from Yellowstone Park, received via Butte, Mont., say that Old Faithful and Grand Geyser are vomiting lava and red-hot stones, and that there is every indication that the geysers will turn into volcanoes and destroy the surrounding country.

Forest rangers in the park have noticed that the wild animals for the past two weeks have been exhibiting signs of uneasiness as if they saw something in the wind.

Reports from Ralston, N. M., state that Capulin mountain, which in 1878 destroyed two villages in a volcanic outbreak, is active again. Lava pouring down its side has driven villagers to the lowlands, according to telegraph reports, which are meager.

DEADLY HERB SMOKED BY MEXICAN SOLDIERS

Mexico's war department has found it necessary to issue another order strictly prohibiting the selling of marihuana, the deadly herb which grows wild in parts of Mexico, to the soldiers. This action was taken because many soldiers became insane through smoking the herb.

It was discovered recently that the soldiers continued to get hold of the herb and an investigation revealed that many women were engaged in the practice of gathering the herbs and secretly selling them to the soldiers.

The smoking of marihuana gives a pleasurable sensation that is almost indescribable. If the practice is kept up for a few weeks the user becomes violently insane. Although the fatal power of the drug is well known to the people of the country there are many who cannot resist smoking the herb occasionally.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MEN PROMINENT IN LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS



CHARLES A. SCHULTZ.

J. HAMPTON MOORE.

WILLIAM C. CONNOR.

RATE DEBATE WILL RUN THROUGH WEEK

La Follette Ends Three-Day Speech Tomorrow.

DANIEL, FRAZIER, AND KNOX

Free Seed Distribution Will Provoke Debate in House—Naval Appropriation Bill Scheduled.

The railroad rate bill will continue to practically monopolize attention in the Senate this week. Senator La Follette, who has already occupied two afternoons in the delivery of his carefully prepared speech, will proceed on Monday when, he says, he will be able to conclude.

Senator Spooner will reply to Senator Bailey's anti-injunction argument, probably on Wednesday. Senators Daniel, Frazier, and probably Knox, are expected to submit some remarks during the week.

While it has been predicted before, it looks as though the general debate on the bill will really be brought to a close with these speeches. There will, however, be at least another week's talk on pending amendments, remarks being limited to five or ten minutes, so that the final vote on the passage of the bill is not likely to occur much before May 7.

Reed Smoot Case.

The Privileges and Elections Committee will get together about Tuesday to consider its report on the Reed Smoot case. An effort will be made to close the hearing on the Panama canal investigation, and get to work on needed legislation.

The Statehood conferees may make a partial report announcing their inability to agree, and asking for further instructions.

The army appropriation bill is on the calendar and may be taken up if there is any interval in the rate debate, and the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill will be reported.

Bills in House.

Two of the great supply measures will be considered in the House next week, the agricultural bill, which can be quickly disposed of save for the provision regarding the abolishing of free seed distribution, and the naval bill, with its attendant discussion of the naval construction program.

The bill providing for the modifying of the laws may be brought up next week, and an agreement will be reached looking to the holding of night sessions, so that it may be read by its clerks without the waste of many legislative days, which would be consumed in the reading of the bill.

Other measures that may be brought up next week are the two special orders, the pure food bill, and the bill providing for uniformity in the naturalization laws.

SLAUGHTER OF INFANTS BY CONSTABLES REVEALED

Grand Jury Reports That 90 Per Cent of Babies Born in Almshouse and Removed to Orphanage Die.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 21.—The grand jury on adjourning this afternoon condemned in strong terms the practice of sending infants born in the almshouse to an orphanage. The report states that investigation shows that babies less than forty-eight hours old are packed in baskets by constables, who, when opportunity presents, board excursion trains on account of cheap transportation and take the little ones to an orphanage in Baltimore.

Owing to tender age, and inhuman transportation, the report alleges that 90 per cent of the babies die. This wholesale slaughter of infants while in a manner sanctioned by law, constables being allowed \$10 for every baby committed and taken to an orphanage, must be remedied, says the grand jury.

WAYS OF BEGGARS.

Owen Seaman, the new editor of London Punch, has studied all sorts of odd things. Among others he has devoted much attention to the professional beggar, for whose ingenuity he has immense admiration. He tells of a woman beggar who, with her seven-year-old girl, was admitted to the home of an English aristocrat. As the two waited in the hall, the mother was heard to say: "What will you say when you come into the drawing room where the countess is?"

The child, smiling, whispered in reply: "I know. I'll put on a beautiful, lost look and say: 'Oh, mother, is this heaven?'"

REPUBLICAN CLUBS PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

State Organizations at Annual Banquet.

NOTE OF WARNING SOUNDED

Colonel Moore Tells His Hearers That a Crisis Is at Hand.

Masonic Temple last night resounded with the deeds of the Republican party from the date of its birth, June, 1856, up to the present time. There were speeches, songs, and music a plenty, when nearly 400 members of the League of Republican State Clubs of the District of Columbia sat down to the banquet board. It was the second annual dinner.

William C. Fox, director of the Bureau of American Republics, was toastmaster. He was in his element, and his witty introductions of the speakers caught the crowd.

The evening started with an address of welcome by William C. Connor, president of the League of Republican Clubs. "Tonight," he said, "we renew our earnest devotion and unflinching fidelity to Republican principles. Toastmaster Fox rapped three times with his gavel. "While," said he, "we are here all Republicans we are also American citizens, and therefore as a mark of sympathy for our suffering brethren of afflicted San Francisco I ask that we all rise." Every one arose and the orchestra played "America."

Keifer Speaks of Old Days. Mr. Fox introduced Representative J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, who, as the spokesman for the Old Boys Club, told of the birth of the Republican party. He referred to San Francisco by saying the American people will build a greater San Francisco.

Col. J. Hampton Moore, president of the National Republican League, sounded a note of warning and told his hearers that a crisis was at hand and that if the party was to continue in power it was necessary to get back to the principles of the days of Fremont and Lincoln.

STONE COLLECTOR IN BALTIMORE

President Names Republican Leader for 3d Term.

HAS BONAPARTE'S SUPPORT

Significance of Their Friendship Attracts Attention—Long Considered Enemies.

President Roosevelt will send to the Senate the nomination of William F. Stone as collector of customs of Baltimore, the most important Federal appointment in Maryland. It will be remembered that a number of prominent Baltimore G. A. R. men called upon the President the other day and asked for this appointment. This will be the third time Mr. Stone has been named for the position, which breaks all precedents in Baltimore.

Mr. Stone has been the unquestioned head of the Republican party in Baltimore for a number of years. He is what is generally termed in these days a machine man, a boss, but there has been less objection to his sway than to almost any other organization man in the State. An interesting part of his nomination for a third term is that he would not have been selected if Secretary Bonaparte had not given his approval. There has been for a long time a supposition that the two men did not work together in precise accord in the political affairs of the State by reason of such widely divergent views. The significance of their friendship at the present time is sure to attract attention in the State.

Secretary Bonaparte is looked to as controlling the Federal appointments of the State if he sees fit to make recommendations to the White House. How far he will go in this direction is to be settled.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY MEMORIAL. At the Susan B. Anthony memorial services, to be held at the Church of Our Father, May 1, J. Ellen Foster will be the principal speaker. Other noted speakers who have studied the life of Miss Anthony will also speak.

EVENTS OF THIS WEEK.

In Washington.

Monday.

General relief committee (San Francisco) meets, Willard, 11 a. m.
Georgetown Alumni banquet, Raucher's.
North Capitol and Eckington citizens meet.
Cornerstone of First Methodist Episcopal Church of Petworth laid.

Tuesday.

Arguments in Beavers, Green, Dorer & Cases, District Supreme Court.
Civil Service Retirement Association meets.

Wednesday.

Catholic University trustees meet.
Suffrage in the District mass meeting, Metzgerott Hall.

Thursday.

Odd Fellows celebrate eighty-eighth anniversary of organization.

Friday.

Debate between Central High School and Philadelphia High School.

In The Senate.

Monday.

Senator La Follette continues his railroad rate regulation speech. Governor Frank Franz of Oklahoma, before Statehood conferees on school and mineral land allotment in Oklahoma. B. F. Barnes' confirmation as postmaster for Washington before Postoffice and Post Roads Committee.

Tuesday.

Senator La Follette concludes his rate speech. A. G. Drake, vice president and general manager Panamint railroad, before Inter-oceanic Canal Committee.

Wednesday.

Senator Spooner's reply to Senator Bailey's rate speech. Purchasing Agent Anderson, of Panama railroad, before Inter-oceanic Canal Committee.

Thursday.

Representatives of cement manufacturers before Canal Committee. Tillman asks Senate to set date for vote on rate bill.

Friday.

District Committee day. Secretary Taft before Canal Committee.

In The House.

Monday.

Consideration of District of Columbia bills. The feature of the day will be the vote on the bill reorganizing the public school system and increasing the teachers' pay by \$120,000.

Wednesday.

From Wednesday through Saturday the time will be given to the Agricultural appropriation bill. If this is disposed of before Saturday the naval appropriation bill will be the business before the House.

AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE NEEDED

Tindall Says San Francisco Might Have Been Saved.

ADVOCATES HUGE IRON TANKS

Tugs Could Refill These Reservoirs. Every City Must Be Prepared.

Had San Francisco been provided with an auxiliary fire service independent of the water-main system, in the opinion of Dr. William Tindall, secretary of the Board of District Commissioners, the appalling devastation which has marked the course of the recent fire in that city might have been averted. Such a water system, Dr. Tindall thinks, should have consisted of immense indestructible iron tanks, constructed beneath the city at various points, capable of holding sufficient water to have the fire department successfully cope with the flames after the city reservoirs have out. The proposition, he contends, is one which should furnish municipal authorities with food for serious reflection, and should be included in the reconstruction plans of San Francisco.

An outline of the scheme is suggested by Dr. Tindall as follows: "A well-equipped fireboat system and street cisterns or reservoirs, such as Chief Bell, has advised, would be of inestimable value in furnishing a temporary supply of water to the fire engines at the outset, which could readily be replenished wherever the cisterns might be within a reasonable distance from the body of water supporting the fireboat. This distance might be a mile or more, according to the capacity and power of the fireboat pumps; but at much less and unquestionably practicable distances, the fireboat might be used to fill the nearest cisterns through hose six or eight inches or more in diameter, and depend on relays of the land fire engines to continue the transmission of the water supply to the scene of the conflagration.

"In order that the cisterns should be practically invulnerable to the ordinary and even extraordinary vicissitudes of accident, they might consist of buried tanks of galvanized iron, or of metal otherwise protected from corrosion. "An equally disastrous interference with the water supply of any of the other large cities of the country may occur at any time, and that occasion may be just when other circumstances are most conducive to fire extension."

STRIKEBREAKERS THEIR ULTIMATUM

Operators Prepared to Take Drastic Measures.

MITCHELL IS NOTIFIED

Arbitration Is Demanded on Union Principles and Union Rules.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Steps taken by a joint meeting of coal operators from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio today in the Old Colony building are said to indicate an intention to resume work at the many strike-bound mines with strike-breaking labor.

Following the meeting a statement was made public. This document is a signed letter directed to John Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, by John Winder, chairman of the joint operators' association, on the question of arbitrating the differences now existing.

Operators' Demands.

According to the statement made public the operators demand the arbitration of union principles and established union rules, such as the conditions of employment of labor, the system of collecting union dues, known commonly as the "check off" system, and the employment of either union or non-union labor without discrimination.

In replying to President Mitchell's reasons for declining the operators' offer of arbitration, Chairman Winder declared that the operators who are standing pat represent over 90 per cent of the total tonnage of Ohio, 75 per cent of the tonnage in the Hocking Valley district, and over 90 per cent of the total tonnage of both Illinois and Indiana.

Mitchell's Contentions.

President Mitchell's contention that arbitration would tend to destroy the competitive conditions is denied. The operators declare that as no agreement now exists arbitration is the only means by which new local contentions that have been raised can be settled.

The operators expressed a willingness to allow an inquiry into the earnings of company stores, company houses, or earnings from docks, railroads, or other subsidiary properties.

An immediate reply is requested to this letter. Prominent operators described it as an ultimatum which, if rejected, meant operation with non-union labor.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Booker T. Washington and his son spent an hour at the White House last night. When he came out, Mr. Washington declined to discuss the subject of his conference with the President. It is presumed that it related to some problem in connection with the noted educator's work.

FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL PLEADS FOR NIAGARA

Former Attorney General Griggs, of New Jersey was heard today by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors as an advocate of legislation to prevent the further depletion of the water force of Niagara Falls by the use of the waters for commercial purposes.